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1	UNIFORM MEDIATION ACT	
2	2006 GENERAL SESSION	
3	STATE OF UTAH	
4	Chief Sponsor: Lyle W. Hillyard	
5	House Sponsor: Lorie D. Fowlke	
6	LONG TITLE	
7	LONG TITLE Concret Descriptions	
8	General Description:	
9	This bill enacts the Utah Uniform Mediation Act.	
10	Highlighted Provisions:	
11	This bill:	
12	• enacts the Utah Uniform Mediation Act;	
13	provides definitions;	
14	applies to most mediations;	
15	 sets waiver provisions for privileges and communications within mediation; 	
16	 states mediation information is confidential and not admissible in court, and 	
17	specifies exceptions; and	
18	 provides for mediator's disclosure of conflicts of interest. 	
19	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:	
20	None	
21	Other Special Clauses:	
22	None	
23	Utah Code Sections Affected:	
24	ENACTS:	
25	78-31c-101 , Utah Code Annotated 1953	
26	78-31c-102 , Utah Code Annotated 1953	
27	78-31c-103 , Utah Code Annotated 1953	
28	78-31c-104 , Utah Code Annotated 1953	
29	78-31c-105 , Utah Code Annotated 1953	

78-31c-106 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78-31c-107 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78-31c-108 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78-31c-109 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78-31c-110 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78-31c-111 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78-31c-112 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78-31c-113 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78-31c-114 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 78-31c-101 is enacted to read:
CHAPTER 31c. UTAH UNIFORM MEDIATION ACT
<u>78-31c-101.</u> Title.
This chapter is known as the "Utah Uniform Mediation Act."
Section 2. Section 78-31c-102 is enacted to read:
<u>78-31c-102.</u> Definitions.
As used in this chapter:
(1) "Mediation" means a process in which a mediator facilitates communication and
negotiation between parties to assist them in reaching a voluntary agreement regarding their
dispute.
(2) "Mediation communication" means conduct or a statement, whether oral, in a
record, verbal, or nonverbal, that occurs during a mediation or is made for purposes of
considering, conducting, participating in, initiating, continuing, or reconvening a mediation or
retaining a mediator.
(3) "Mediation party" means a person that participates in a mediation and whose
agreement is necessary to resolve the dispute.
(4) "Mediator" means an individual who is neutral and conducts a mediation

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58	(5) "Nonparty participant" means a person, other than a party or mediator, that
59	participates in a mediation.
60	(6) "Person" means an individual, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, partnership,
61	limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision,
62	agency, or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.
63	(7) "Proceeding" means:
64	(a) a judicial, administrative, arbitral, or other adjudicative process, including related
65	prehearing and posthearing motions, conferences, and discovery; or
66	(b) a legislative hearing or similar process.
67	(8) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored
68	in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
69	(9) "Sign" means:
70	(a) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol with the present intent to authenticate a
71	record; or
72	(b) to attach or logically associate an electronic symbol, sound, or process to or with a
73	record with the present intent to authenticate a record.
74	Section 3. Section 78-31c-103 is enacted to read:
75	<u>78-31c-103.</u> Scope.
76	(1) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (2) or (3), this chapter applies to a
77	mediation in which:
78	(a) the mediation parties are required to mediate by statute, court, or administrative
79	agency rule or referred to mediation by a court, administrative agency, or arbitrator;
80	(b) the mediation parties and the mediator agree to mediate in a record that
81	demonstrates an expectation that mediation communications will be privileged against
82	disclosure; or
83	(c) the mediation parties use as a mediator an individual who holds himself or herself
84	out as a mediator or the mediation is provided by an entity that holds itself out as providing
85	mediation.

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86	(2) The chapter does not apply to a mediation:
87	(a) relating to the establishment, negotiation, administration, or termination of a
88	collective bargaining relationship;
89	(b) relating to a dispute that is pending under or is part of the processes established by
90	a collective bargaining agreement, except that the chapter applies to a mediation arising out of
91	a dispute that has been filed with an administrative agency or court;
92	(c) conducted by a judge who might make a ruling on the case; or
93	(d) conducted under the auspices of:
94	(i) a primary or secondary school if all the parties are students; or
95	(ii) a correctional institution for youths if all the parties are residents of that institution.
96	(3) If the parties agree in advance in a signed record, or a record of proceeding reflects
97	agreement by the parties, that all or part of a mediation is not privileged, the privileges under
98	Sections 78-31c-104 through 78-31c-106 do not apply to the mediation or part agreed upon.
99	However, Sections 78-31c-104 through 78-31c-106 apply to a mediation communication made
100	by a person that has not received actual notice of the agreement before the communication is
101	made.
102	Section 4. Section 78-31c-104 is enacted to read:
103	78-31c-104. Privilege against disclosure Admissibility Discovery.
104	(1) Except as otherwise provided in Section 78-31c-106, a mediation communication is
105	privileged as provided in Subsection (2) and is not subject to discovery or admissible in
106	evidence in a proceeding unless waived or precluded as provided by Section 78-31c-105.
107	(2) In a proceeding, the following privileges apply:
108	(a) A mediation party may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any other person from
109	disclosing, a mediation communication.
110	(b) A mediator may refuse to disclose a mediation communication, and may prevent
111	any other person from disclosing a mediation communication of the mediator.
112	(c) A nonparty participant may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any other person
113	from disclosing, a mediation communication of the nonparty participant.

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114	(3) Evidence or information that is otherwise admissible or subject to discovery does	
115	not become inadmissible or protected from discovery solely by reason of its disclosure or use in	
116	a mediation.	
117	Section 5. Section 78-31c-105 is enacted to read:	
118	78-31c-105. Waiver and preclusion of privilege.	
119	(1) A privilege under Section 78-31c-104 may be waived in a record or orally during a	
120	proceeding if it is expressly waived by all parties to the mediation, and:	
121	(a) in the case of the privilege of a mediator, it is expressly waived by the mediator;	
122	<u>and</u>	
123	(b) in the case of the privilege of a nonparty participant, it is expressly waived by the	
124	nonparty participant.	
125	(2) A person that discloses or makes a representation about a mediation	
126	communication which prejudices another person in a proceeding is precluded from asserting a	
127	privilege under Section 78-31c-104, but only to the extent necessary for the person prejudiced	
128	to respond to the representation or disclosure.	
129	(3) A person that intentionally uses a mediation to plan, attempt to commit or commit a	
130	crime, or to conceal an ongoing crime or ongoing criminal activity is precluded from asserting	
131	a privilege under Section 78-31c-104.	
132	Section 6. Section 78-31c-106 is enacted to read:	
133	78-31c-106. Exceptions to privilege.	
134	(1) There is no privilege under Section 78-31c-104 for a mediation communication that	
135	<u>is:</u>	
136	(a) in an agreement evidenced by a record signed by all parties to the agreement;	
137	(b) available to the public under Title 63, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and	
138	Management Act, or made during a mediation session which is open, or is required by law to	
139	be open, to the public;	
140	(c) a threat or statement of a plan to inflict bodily injury or commit a crime of violence;	
141	(d) intentionally used to plan a crime, attempt to commit or commit a crime, or to	

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142	conceal an ongoing crime or ongoing criminal activity;
143	(e) sought or offered to prove or disprove a claim or complaint of professional
144	misconduct or malpractice filed against a mediator;
145	(f) except as otherwise provided in Subsection (3), sought or offered to prove or
146	disprove a claim or complaint of professional misconduct or malpractice filed against a
147	mediation party, nonparty participant, or representative of a party based on conduct occurring
148	during a mediation; or
149	(g) subject to the reporting requirements in Section 62A-3-305 or 62A-4a-403.
150	(2) There is no privilege under Section 78-31c-104 if a court, administrative agency, or
151	arbitrator finds, after a hearing in camera, that the party seeking discovery or the proponent of
152	the evidence has shown that:
153	(a) the evidence is not otherwise available;
154	(b) there is a need for the evidence that substantially outweighs the interest in
155	protecting confidentiality; and
156	(c) the mediation communication is sought or offered in:
157	(i) a court proceeding involving a felony or misdemeanor; or
158	(ii) except as otherwise provided in Subsection (3), a proceeding to prove a claim to
159	rescind or reform or a defense to avoid liability on a contract arising out of the mediation.
160	(3) A mediator may not be compelled to provide evidence of a mediation
161	communication referred to in Subsection (1)(f) or (2)(c)(ii).
162	(4) If a mediation communication is not privileged under Subsection (1) or (2), only
163	the portion of the communication necessary for the application of the exception from
164	nondisclosure may be admitted. Admission of evidence under Subsection (1) or (2) does not
165	render the evidence, or any other mediation communication, discoverable or admissible for any
166	other purpose.
167	Section 7. Section 78-31c-107 is enacted to read:
168	78-31c-107. Prohibited mediator reports.
169	(1) Except as required in Subsection (2), a mediator may not make a report,

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170	assessment, evaluation, recommendation, finding, or other communication regarding a
171	mediation to a court, administrative agency, or other authority that may make a ruling on the
172	dispute that is the subject of the mediation.
173	(2) A mediator may disclose:
174	(a) whether the mediation occurred or has terminated, whether a settlement was
175	reached, and attendance;
176	(b) a mediation communication as permitted under Section 78-31c-106; or
177	(c) a mediation communication evidencing abuse, neglect, abandonment, or
178	exploitation of an individual to a public agency responsible for protecting individuals against
179	such mistreatment.
180	(3) A communication made in violation of Subsection (1) may not be considered by a
181	court, administrative agency, or arbitrator.
182	Section 8. Section 78-31c-108 is enacted to read:
183	78-31c-108. Confidentiality.
184	Unless subject to Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, and Title 63,
185	Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, mediation communications are
186	confidential to the extent agreed by the parties or provided by other law or rule of this state.
187	Section 9. Section 78-31c-109 is enacted to read:
188	78-31c-109. Mediator's disclosure of conflicts of interest Background.
189	(1) Before accepting a mediation, an individual who is requested to serve as a mediator
190	<u>shall:</u>
191	(a) make an inquiry that is reasonable under the circumstances to determine whether
192	there are any known facts that a reasonable individual would consider likely to affect the
193	impartiality of the mediator, including a financial or personal interest in the outcome of the
194	mediation and an existing or past relationship with a mediation party or foreseeable participant
195	in the mediation; and
196	(b) disclose any known fact to the mediation parties as soon as practical before
197	accepting a mediation.

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198	(2) If a mediator learns any fact described in Subsection (1)(a) after accepting a
199	mediation, the mediator shall disclose it as soon as practicable.
200	(3) At the request of a mediation party, an individual who is requested to serve as a
201	mediator shall disclose the mediator's qualifications to mediate a dispute.
202	(4) Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (6) do not apply to an individual acting as a judge or
203	ombudsman.
204	(5) This chapter does not require that a mediator have a special qualification by
205	background or profession.
206	(6) A mediator must be impartial, unless after disclosure of the facts required in
207	Subsections (1) and (2) to be disclosed, the parties agree otherwise.
208	Section 10. Section 78-31c-110 is enacted to read:
209	78-31c-110. Participation in mediation.
210	An attorney or other individual designated by a party may accompany the party to, and
211	participate in, a mediation. A waiver of participation given before the mediation may be
212	rescinded.
213	Section 11. Section 78-31c-111 is enacted to read:
214	78-31c-111. International commercial mediation.
215	(1) In this section:
216	(a) "International commercial mediation" means an international commercial
217	conciliation as defined in Article 1 of the Model Law.
218	(b) "Model Law" means the Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation
219	adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on 28 June 2002 and
220	recommended by the United Nations General Assembly in a resolution (A/RES/57/18) dated
221	19 November 2002.
222	(2) Except as otherwise provided in Subsections (3) and (4), if a mediation is an
223	international commercial mediation, the mediation is governed by the Model Law.
224	(3) Unless the parties agree in accordance with Subsection 78-31c-103(3) that all or
225	part of an international commercial mediation is not privileged, Sections 78-31c-104 through

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226	78-31c-106 and any applicable definitions in Section 78-31c-102 of this chapter apply to the
227	mediation and nothing in Article 10 of the Model Law derogates from Sections 78-31c-104
228	through 78-31c-106.
229	(4) If the parties to an international commercial mediation agree under Article 1,
230	Section (7), of the Model Law that the Model Law does not apply, this chapter applies.
231	Section 12. Section 78-31c-112 is enacted to read:
232	78-31c-112. Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce
233	Act.
234	This chapter modifies, limits, or supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global
235	and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or
236	supersede Section 101(c) of that act or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices
237	described in Section 103(b) of that act.
238	Section 13. Section 78-31c-113 is enacted to read:
239	78-31c-113. Uniformity of application and construction.
240	In applying and construing this chapter, consideration should be given to the need to
241	promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.
242	Section 14. Section 78-31c-114 is enacted to read:
243	78-31c-114. Application to existing agreements or referrals.
244	(1) This chapter governs a mediation pursuant to a referral or an agreement to mediate

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made on or after May 1, 2006.

agreements to mediate whenever made.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), on or after May 1, 2007, this chapter governs all